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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

MR GLADSTONE'S REFUSAL TO RECEIVE THE IRISH DEPUTATION.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY AFFAIRS-LORD RAN-DOLPH CHURCHILL-GRIMSBY FLECTION-IRISH TOPICS-THE WELSH MUTINY-

ENGLISH PRAISE OF MR. CLEVE-LAND-THE AMERICAN LINE. IBY CAPLE TO THE TRIBUNE!

copyright, 1893: By The Tribune Association. London, March 11 .- Mr. G'adstone's refusal to ive a deputation of Irishmen representing the interests of the three southern provnor of Ireland is very characteristic of him. interests are against Home Rule: away with them, suppress them, stifle their voice. The mind of the great Home Ruler is made up, and be is not to be turned aside by such trifles as trade, manufactures, or the general prosperity of the country he is going to ruin. This deputation is wholly outside of Ulster

a came in the name of neither politics nor relig-It included the real representatives of dustry, of Irish finance, of Irish railways, trade and industry in general, outside of Uster. They asked to lay a statement of before the Prime Minister. He would none of them, or their facts. He refused curtly. The or was shut in their faces. They went to Lord Salisbury. They told him that the proposed Home Rule bill would unsettle the country, perte discord, drive away capital and capitalists. It meant, said the Governor of the Bank Ireland, ruin and destruction to the country. There were replies to these weighty representations by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, Lord Randolph Churchill, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James, the flower of the united Unionist party. They, too, were weighty, but it is the presence and statements of the deputation itself which must be regarded s far more significant than any responses can be. You must now take account of still another Ireland and of still another broad division in that ever-divided country. It is not only that otestant parts from Catholic, that Loyalist holds sloof from Nationalist, that Ulster refuses to link her fortunes or to subject her fate to the decrees of a Land League Parliament three provinces which are the home of the Land league and of the Nationalist movement split ler. Munster, Leinster and Connaught are divided against themselves, and all there is of property, all that makes for the prosperity of these three Catholic provinces, pronounces a pro-test against Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone may eridence that his scheme will create, in Ireland people in Ireland, with their fortunes at stake? The meeting of the Conservative party at the

of importance. Lord Salisbury summoved it and command. It was nominally a meeting for scultation. It was really held that Lord Salisbury might impress his will on the party. A section of the Unionists were disposed to meet the motion for a second reading of the Home hale bill with a motion embodying an alternative plicy. No, said Lord Salisbury: there is sue way of resisting a proposal for the dis-ruption of the United Kingdom, and that is by direct negative. He will have his way. The solved that an amendment be proposed that the bill be read a second time six months hence. That is the accepted parliamentary circumloution for a direct negative.

ever have wished for anything else. Those who fate. did are not among the leaders of the party, but perhaps among those who would like to be leaders of the party. They will have to tr

Hardly second in interest to this was the pub the reconciliation between Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Balfour. It was necessary that something should be settled. Lord Randolph's reappearance in public life had been of the most sive kind. He had taken his seat on the front Opposition bench by Mr. Balfour's invitation. The letters which passed between these two old personal friends had been friendly. Mr. Balfour, n whom there is always a touch of chivalry, assured Lord Randolph that he would welcome among his former colleagues, and that his sitting with them would in no way compromise his independence. The ex-leader accepted the present leader's invitation cordially.

Then came the period of Unionist depression and the series of small mistakes in management, which seemed to those who follow the moods of the House ominous of disaster. It was Lord Randalah Churchill who dispelled it, or who, to my the least but heart and fresh hopes into party, by his speech in defence of the Welsh ch. It was Lord Randolph again who put the Unionist case against Home Ru'e into a letter of twenty lines, as telling as it was terse. He had once more the ear of the House and of the Suntry. There was no doubt of his position toward Home Rule. He meant fighting. There was some doubt of his position toward the Unionist party as a whole and of theirs toward him. Certain Unionists; distressed and discontented by the course of events, were ready to raise a revolt, if Lord Randolph would lead it.

Those were the circumstances in which he came to the Carlton Club on Wednesday. He came as private member and took a back seat. He was not expected to speak; his name was not on the list. It was the general demand of the party which brought him sout of his modest retirement Everybody is wiser than anybody, and the feeling that Lord Randolph was a factor in the situation expressed itself in a general cry. He hesitated; then yielded, and spoke. He gave in half a dozen sentences his complete adhesion to Lord bury's programme. In the one sentence most Mount of all he announced that as agains Rule his services were without reserve at disposal of his friend and political chief, Mr. He was loudly cheered, and the meeting broke up with the conviction that the party was more united and that it had recovered its combative and effective champion in the

Lord Randolph Churchill brings to the councils his party just the element that was lacking. is a born leader. He has no superior, if any qual, in debate. He is at home in opposition, Mr. Balfour's abilities are perhaps most at in office. He can draw Mr. Gladstone any moment on any subject. He is capable manlike views, and of just that degree independence which, without separating him colleagues, conciliates the non-political he can aind of the country at large. Whether one the irrepressible exuberance of his friend, ir. James Lowther, remains to be seen. If there a danger to the solidarity of the Unionist harty it is Mr. Lowther. Mr. Lowther has proved he can lead the wilder spirits of the party into the lobby in defiance of the declared wish their proper leaders. Mr. Lowther, however, expression of impatience and of the stural love of the natural man for fighting for ng's sake. He is just now an obstacle to my among the Tories. A few weeks later be a useful instrument in the great con-ich is impending. Nobody knows better use the forms of the House for the pre-

vention of mere heedlessness and undue haste in

The Gladstonians make no secret of their distress over Grimsby, where a Home Rule majority of 636 has been turned into a Unionist majority Among the various causes of this unexpected conversion two are foremost, one political, one social. The social cause is the Local Option bill. The Ministry must already be regretting that they touched this thorny question or pandered to the temperance party by a bill which raises an outery all over the country. The publicans were not their friends before; but every opponent, straining every nerve against them on every occasion, on every hustings, on every plat-Nor is it the publicans only who are revolted by this proposal. If there be one sentiment stronger than another in the English, it is their liking for the sober-minded people of England, cannot easily be brought to approve a proposal which involves the ruin of a considerable class of their fellowcitizens. Confiscation is never a popular policy in England. Local option in its present form means confiscation, and that is one subject on which Grimsby has expressed its opinion.

The other subject and the other main cause of Mr. Broadhurst's defeat is Ulster. The Home Ruler is apt to think Ulster a more powerful agent of disaster than temperance fanaticism Ten Protestant Nonconformist ministers from Ulster paid a visit to Grimsby. They were there during the whole contest. They spoke and preactied and canvassed, and no doubt prayed The constituency is largely Nonconformist, and the protest of these Irish Nonconformist pastors made a deep impression on the English Nonconformist conscience. It is but the prelude to the wider and deeper impression which Ulster will make on the English conscience in general. Every day it becomes plainer that meant and hoped by ignoring her. Grimsby proves it. Grimsby has convinced, not Mr. Gladstone, probably, since to conviction his mind is no longer open, but Mr. Gladstone's strongest friends and stanchest supporters, that some scheme must be attempted for quieting Ulster, or for upon the influence that Ulster wields, and that the general indifference of the great body of the English people to the whole question of Home Rule, and, inferentially, to all things thereunted relating. Even that indifference seems likely to yield to the strenuous protest against oppression and betrayal, which daily grows more strenuous

The two Nationalist conventions, Parnellite and Anti-Parnellite, held this week in Dublin, close his ears and his mind to all this accumulating give forth discordant voices. The Anti-Parnellites are for Mr. Gladstone's bill: the Parnellites will berself, not union but disunion, not peace but only have it on certain conditions. They scoff conflict, not sunshine but storm. Does he think at the notion of accepting it as a final settlement. that England, too, will close her ears? Will It is an instalment only, and an imperfect ineven America be deaf to the voice of sense and stalment; and whether they will have it at all, reson and truth, the united voice of the best even as an instalment, must depend on the shape in which it emerges from Committee. Such declarations as these, formally embodied in resolutions, make it entirely doubtful whether the Carlton Club has settled two or three points Parnellite vote in the House of Commons will ultimately be cast for or against the bill.

The Anti-Parnellites, on the other hand, seem prepared to stand or fall with Mr. Gladstone. They are committing, from the Irish point of view, precisely the fault from which Parnell, and Parnell alone, of all the Irish leaders, was strong enough to preserve his followers. They have en tered into a binding compact with an English party and an English Minister. True, they have extorted terms. They have received in advance party assented. It was unanimously re- a large consideration for the promise of their votes. They have got a large bill. None the less do Wednesday's proceedings in Dublin restore to Mr. Gladstone some of that control with which the Irish had forced him to part, and leave him, It is only remarkable that any Unionist should in a fuller sense than before, the arbiter of Irish

> The report of the Evicted Tenants' Commission is a document which deserves the full disof Commons. It is one more expression of the spirit of lawlessness which reigns in Irish affairs, of contempt for the obligation of contracts, of the conviction that a landlord is a good sort of man to oppress and plunder. Sir James Mathew, an English judge, finds himself able to say that the Plan of Campaign, and those who worked it and profited by it, are not fraudulent and dishonest; and the very brief and very admirable address albeit the plan of campaign has been judicially and justly defined as a criminal conspiracy. That is the keynote to this report.

> Starting from that premise, the Commis propose to reinstate evicted tenants against the the landlord either payment of what is due him or guarantees for the future. These are some of the means by which social order is to be to which orators of the utmost renown do not promoted in Ireland. Other people's money is always attain. The elevation of thought and ants, and the landlord is to content himself with such rent or the hope of such rent as a continuous flow of harmony. When Mr. Peel other people think he ought to have.

a considerable influence already on the course of politics and on the fortunes of Home Rule, and may yet have more. There has been mutiny in the air. It is by mutiny, or the menace of mutiny, that each clique of which Mr. Gladstone's majority is composed compels attention to its demands. Each has to be appeared; each is soothed by a bill, or by a resolution, or by the promise of a bill or resolution at the first convenient opportunity.

Mr. Gladstone, however, on Thursday set his back against the wall. He told a Scotch supporter that he could give him no pledge about the time when the Scotch Disestablishment bill would be brought in. The Scotch supporter in his Scotch way said that he would repeat his question on Monday. "My answer stands for Monday as well as for to-day," retorted the gallant old man. He clearly thinks that he is himself master in Scotland, and that the Scotch Members may as well understand that fact.

Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address and Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet and Mr. Cleveland's policy and Mr. Cleveland himself were covered with English panegyries early in the week. The English are either very magnanimous or some what forgetful. They no longer take account of the Sackville incident, nor recall the terms in which they denounced Mr. Cleveland's abrupt dismissal of the British Minister near the end of his former term as an act of brutality. They are pleased with his professions of Civil Service reofficers on purely political and partisan grounds. They contemplate his Cabinet with that respect which the unknown inspires in the human breast. They even appland Judge Gresham's acceptance of oflice, politely refraining from applying to America the accepted maxim of English public life. That maxim is, that if a public man deserts his purty on a question of principle, he shall not take a price for his desertion in the form of office. It is really delightful to see how the English forego all their prejudices against things American in their lively sense of fiscal favors to come from Mr. Cleveland.

A President who is for taking off American customs duties on English imports may say and do what he likes. He may even send Mr. Patrick Collins to London as Consul-General without evoking a single English protest. The fame of that foe of England, so justly widespread in that foe of England, so justly widespread in

America, may not yet have extended to England. The Atlantic breezes have failed to waft it to English ears, and the Atlantic cable does no more than mutter the great Irish Bostonian's name. And, after all, a Consul-General is not a figure in London. He has no diplomatic character, and, as

consul, no social position. He has \$30,000 a year.

The arrival of the American liner New-York at Southampton has delighted the citizens of that port and distressed the Irishmen, who think that Queenstown was entitled to an embargo on American mails and passengers. The Postmaster-General has been sharply questioned in the House of one of them is now their active, hard-working | Commons. He gave that soft answer which sometimes turns away Irish wrath, and quoted some extremely misleading statistics with which he had been provided by the permanent officials who run his department for him. I have not heard that the American Line has changed its plan in consequence, or is likely to forego the advantages of Southampton. On the contrary, the managers of the line and the authorities of Southampton and of the Southwestern Railway have made the most of the occasion. They had a municipal celebration last Saturday, and gave a luncheon on Tuesday to some 300 guests, who went down in new American cars from London. The American flag floated over the great ship The American Minister, Mr. Lincoln, made an excellent speech; the ex-American Secretary of State, Mr. Foster, made another, and Liverpoel made a wry face over all these proceedings London does not seen to care, nor do the English as a people resent the appearance of the Stars and Stripes in an English port. They welcome the ship and the flag, and the American Line has

> The farewell dinner given to the French Ambassador by the Lord Mayor ought to mark an epoch in the relations between France and England. It ought to make those relations less anxious, less strained, less angry on the side of France. I do not know that it will. Except to longer be secure if he once surrendered the list our late Minister, Mr. Phelps, no such compliment has been offered to any departing diplomatic agent. The company of guests was both representative of all that is best in English life speeches were one and all friendly, not only to M. Waddington, but to his country. England held out the hand to France. There is not a sign that France is disposed to take it. There is no answer to this greeting, no acknowledgment of it, no diposition to return it or respond to it in the spirit n which it was offered: there is nothing but silence. The French press is silent. The English press echoed the kindly words which were heard at the Mansion House, but neither to them is there any answer from Paris. It is the more pity because when M. Waddington is once gone, the best chance of smoothing over French irritation and enmity goes with him. He said at the Mansion House in the course of his admirable smeeth that his aim during his ten years' residence in London had been to promote good feeling between the two countries, and to settle difficulties terms honorable and equitable to both. If he has failed, it is from no fault of his; and, I am and to add, from no fault of the English. France can neither forget nor forgive her own mistakes.

as few Frenchmen have ever understood it. He knows, and he must have told his official chiefs of the Quai d'Orsay, in Paris, that the animosity which they impute to England is imaginary. has been on friendly terms with everybody. knows how ready the English Foreign Office has been to make every reasonable concession to France about Egypt and about less difficult matters. France wanted nareasonable concessions, and those neither M. Waddington nor anybody else-and still less anybody else-will be likely to extort. It think it a misfortune to both countries that France should cease to be represented in London by an Ambassador who has the tact, the goodwill, the experience, the real knowledge and mastery of matters at issue between the two countries which M. Waddington possesses and which it must take any conceivable accessor a long time to acquire. It may be said than genius, nor is it thought that France has at the moment a diplomatist of genius whom she is likely to send here.

There was one other circumstance which made this Mansion House dinner to M. Waddington any compromising documents which might memorable-the reception given to the Speaker, which he delivered. It is the custom to read out before the toasts begin the names of the chief guests. None · was received with such applause as the Speaker's when he was called upon to respond for the House of Commons. This homage of the landlord, and without securing to was received with even greater fervor. speech was conceived in a spirit of lofty eloquence and delivered with a simple dignity of manner to be supplied where needed to re-entering ten- the beauty of diction were alike remarkable, and the cadences of the voice rose and fell in What a sat down, the cheers swelled again through the for property Ireland will presently hall. This select and exceptional company broke through its habitual reserve for the third time and the third expression of their homage was the most prolonged and complete. It was no doubt in part a tribute to the great office by virtue of which Mr. Peel is the first commoner of England, but it was in a still more marked degree a tribut to his personal character, to that judicial importiality in the chair at which no opponent cavils, to the authority with which he presides over a turbulent legislature, and to the rare assemblaze of gifts and qualities which make him one of the most attractive and one of the most respected figures in the Kingdom.

TO TAKE THE BROKEN BANK'S LIABILITIES. Rome, March 11.-The shareholders of the three sue banks of this city have sanctioned the consolid: tion of the three institutions under the name of the 000,0000 lire (\$60,000,000), of which 200,000,000 li is paid up. Of the new capital 60,000,000-lire will be held by the shareholders of the Banca Nazionale. It is hoped that the combined concern will be strong

A RESPITE FOR JAMES L. HAMILTON.

Sing Sing, N. Y., March 11 (Special).-Governo Flower has granted a respite until further notice to James L. Hamilton, who was sentenced to be exe-cuted by electricity in the week beginning March 13.

Hamilton's crime was the murder of his wife, L. I., May 1, 1802. The woman's throat and wrists had been cut with a razor, and the body dragged to a pleased with his professions of Civil Service re-form, unaware, perhaps, that no American Presi-dent ever dismissed and appointed so many public officers on purely political and partisan grounds covered it the following morning. Hamilton was immediately suspected. The woman had not been cruelty. She had secured employment in the family of John Hepburn, in Flushing. Hamilton had threatened to kill the woman unless she returned to him, but on the night of the murder the two had gone to Newtown to look at a house. The people who saw them together thought their domestic

PARIS IN A FERMENT.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES IN THE PANAMA TRIAL.

RESIGNATION OF M. BOURGEOIS, MINISTER OF JUSTICE-M. ANDRIEUX TELLS HOW ARTON IS PROTECTED-MME, COTTU GIVES DAMAGING TESTIMONY ABOUT A VISIT FROM THE CHIEF OF THE DETECTIVE DE-

Paris, March 12.-The greatest excitement prevails at half-past 12 o'clock this morning. M. bourgeois, Minister of Justice, has resigned his office, and the news, coupled with the day's exposures in the Panama trial, has caused a widespread ferment in Paris.

In the Panama trial yesterday (Saturday) M. Andrieux was a witness. Owing to a cold, his voice was almost inaudible. Andrieux testified that the list of Reinach checks which he had given to the Committee of Investigation had been handed to him by Cornelius Herz, in the same form as received by Herz from Reinach.

Andrieux admitted, in reply to questions, that he had looked through Arton's papers in order to serve a political purpose.

M. Andrieux testified further that he wrote to Arton through Deschamps in regard to the bribery charges, but that Arton declined to communicate with him lest he should compromise the Deputies. Arton said that he would not be tray persons who had given their confidence to him, and that, moreover, he himself would no in his possession.

There was a murmur of surprise in court at this hint of hidden protection extended over Arton and of the highest individual distinction. The while he maintained reserve in regard to impli-

M. Andrieux proceeded to state that M. Arten further informed him that he had received generous offers from other quarters in connection with the evidence in his possession, and his share in the dynamite case.

"Do you believe the Reitzeh list to be a true one?" Andrieux was asked.

I believe it to be authentic," he replied "Herz told me," continued the witness, "that when M. Rouvier and Baron Reinach came to see him on the evening of the night of Reinsch's death, both men seen,ed to be beside themselves." Counsel for the defence elicited the fact that both Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps had in 1885 visited M. Targe, who was then Minister of life-saving stations Nos. 3 and 4, at Monthe Interior. The presiding judge at once ordered that M. Targe be subpoenaed as a witness

M. Thiebaud, in the course of his testimony created a sensation by declaring that he had always regarded Arton as a secret agent of the Govern-

M. Soulicon, the civil engineer, whom ex Deputy Chantagrel yesterday accused of attempted bribery, was called to the witness-stand to confirm or deny the charge. He emphatically denied that M. de Lesrops had ever instructed him to bribe M. Chantagrel when the latter was a member of the Deputies' Committee on the Lottery Loan bill. M. Chantagrel, being recalled, repeated his testimony to the effect that M. Souligon had tried to

Mme (ottu's evidence was the next sensation in the court. She said that a few days after Government, annoyed at the turn the prosecution was taking, desired to suppress it, and sought an intermediary between themselves and the Panama Canal directors. A man named Goyard visited her and offered to act in the capacity of intermediary. He informed her that a true bill would | buoy slow, and it will be well on to 1 o'clock this returned if the directors bound themselves to silence. She wanted, however, to deal with a better authority than M. Goyard.

She was, on January 16, conducted to the office of M. Soinoury, Chief of the Detective Department, who asked her whether she possessed useful to the Ministry. M. Soinoury did not make any proposals in precise terms, but she felt that the release of her husband was being offered as a bribe for the surrender of compromising papers. The conference at Scinoury's office laste: for an hour and forty minutes. Soinoury offered to allow her to visit her husband, in order that she might induce the latter to warn Charles de Lesseps, who had alrealy spoken too much. Soinoury also asked permission to report the gist of the conversation to M. Loubet.

The testimony of Mme. Cottu caused a deep stir in the courtroom, and everybody eagerly awaited the action of the presiding Judge regarding the revelations. Presiding Judge Desjardins decline! to summon Soinoury and others wanted as wit nesses, and thus cut off this line of inquiry.

M. Deschamps, who had been mentioned by M Andrieux as having communicated with Arton in his behalf, testified simply that he had none of Arton's letters in his possession.

M. Andrieux, being again called to the stand

and questioned by counsel, declined to retreal the identity of the famous "X," whose name had been erased in Herz's list of alleged bribetakers. Meantime M. Terge, formerly Minister of the

Interior, arrived in court and took the stand to reply to the evidence regarding him. He declared that Charles de Lesseps had menaced him with attack in the newspapers unless he would help the Panama Canal project.

Charles de Lesseps arose and denied having attered any such menace.

M. Soinoury, chief of the Detective Depart ment, had hastened to court of his own accordwhen he heard of Mme. Cottu's statement. took the witness stand and declared that Mme Cottu came to his office voluntarily to ask permission to visit her husband. Soinoury swore positively that he had never threatened and had never attempted to bargain with Mme. Cottu. Mme. Cottu here arose and repeated with en ergy her declaration, in words to the effect

that Solnoury had asked her whether or not she possessed any documents compromising Deputies on the Extreme Right. This declaration caused a prolonged sensation in court, and loud murmurs were heard on all

sides. M. Soinoury seemed somewhat disconcerted On being pressed, he admitted that, merely out of euriosity, he had asked Mme Cotta whether she had any documents involving Deputies on the Extreme Right.

A juryman asked whether it was possible to trace 300,000 francs which Charles de Lesseps alleged that he had given to M. Floquet. Charles de Lesseps replied that he could not

tell how to trace the money. "I have been so long in prison," said M. de Lesseps, plaintively, that I am forgetting much that I knew. M. Rane testified to having accompanied M.

Clemenceau to see M de Freycinet at about the day on which de Freycinet advised Charles de Lesseps not to have litigation with Baron Reinach. M. Ranc said that the Government was then in the throes of the conflict with Boulangism, and a lawsuit between the Panama Cana Company and Baron Reinsch would have been hurtful to the Republic. No question arose, M. Ranc testified, in regard to bringing pressure

bear upon the Panama Canal Company.

Deputy Leon Borie, a Boulangist, and a bitter

enemy of Opportunism, next testified. created a decided sensation in court by stating that a man named Blanchet had offered 25,000 francs to him for each Deputy he induced to vote

for the Panama Lottery Bonds bill. Charles de Lesseps here protested that he never

knew Blanchet. Presiding Judge Desjardins decided that he would aummon several men who were members of the Chamber of Deputies at the time the Lottery Bonds bill was proposed, to confirm or deny the statement of M. Borie.

M. Bourgeois, in his letter to Premier Ribot announcing his resignation, said that he resigned because M. Soinoury's evidence had failed to establish the fact that he had never authorized any one to approach Mme. Cottu in connection with the Panama case, and he felt that there was no alternative but to resign in order to free himself from all suspicton.

M. Loubet, the former Premier, in an interview with the correspondent last night, made an emphatic statement to the effect that he had given no orders to Soinoury to procure any compromising documents in the possession of Mme. Cottu as the price of her husband's release.

The Committee of Investigation of the Chamber of Deputies, at a meeting yesterday, refused to accept the resignation of M. Henri Brisson as president, and also resolved to summon M. Ribot and M. Bourgeois to explain the measures taken for the arrest of Arton, the alleged "go-between" in the bribing of Deputies. The committee also resolved to ask for the documents showing what had been done in relation to extraditing Cornelius Herz, and for the facts relating to Cottu's being allowed to go at large. It is understood that the lack of confidence indicated by this course on the part of the Committee of Investigation has had much to do with prompting the resignation of M.

THE WELLS CITY ASHORE.

STRANDING OF A BRISTOL LINER NEAR SEABRIGHT, N. J.

PASSENGERS LANDED WITH THE BREECHES BUOY BY THE LIFE-SAVERS-SHE CARRIED

38 PEOPLE, INCLUDING THE CREW. Seabright, N. J., March 11.-After weathering severe hurricanes and cyclones which have been sweeping the Atlantic, the English steamship

Wells City, which sailed from Bristol, England, for New-York February 21 and Swansea February 23, lost herself in the fog to-night, missed Sandy Hook, and went ashore on the dangerous beach off Seabright, N. J., at 6:40 o'clock. The Wells City is one of the Bristol City Line

and the New-York agents are James Arkell & Co., with their office at No. 15 Whitehall-st. She is loaded with tin, and besides her officers and a full complement of men, she carries a few pas sengers, thirty-eight people in all. The Wells City came ashore midway between

mouth Beach and Seabright and went hard and fast in the sand, bow on. Her position was recognized at once by her captain to be a dangerous one, and signals of distress were sent up. The beach patrol had sighted the steamer a few minutes before the rockets were sent out, and when the signals were given the patrols of both stations 3 and 4, had given the alarm to their respective stations.

The apparatus of both stations was hurriedly trundled along the beach until opposite the stranded steamer, and preparations were made at once to send relief to the imperilled crew and passengers aboard the steamer

The shore anchor was quickly made fast, tho line put aboard and the breeches buoy rigged. By 8:30 o'clock p. m. the work of bringing the passengers ashore was begun.

At 9:45 the life-saving crew had brought twelve persons ashore in the breeches buoy. The first ten taken ashore were the passengers, and at 9:45 two of the crew had been taken off and the buoy had been sent back for another passenger. The rough sea rendered the work of the breeches morning before all of the crew are brought

men in the life-saving crews to reach the steamer in a lifeboat, but after vainly attempting to launch the boat several times they gave it up, as it was almost certain death to venture out.

The position of the steamer renders the work of the crew difficult, as she lies so far out that the entire lifeline has to be used in reaching

tain James Mulligan, of No. 4, and Captain Ab ner H. West, of No. 3. The crew of No. 4 anipulated the mortar in throwing the life

line, and succeeded in the first attempt. While the work of preparing the anchor shooting the line to the ship was under way the steamer, under the action of the wind and waves, worked around until she lay broadside on. Her stern fell away to the southward and grounded, so that she now lies with her entire keel resting upon the sands, her bow point-

ing to the northwest. As the night advanced the sea became more ngly, and about the time the work of bringing the passengers and erew ashore was begun the waves began to dash over the steamer. Savage, of the Wells City, sent word ashore by the first of the passengers who made the trip along the line that his vessel was not making water, and, so far as he could ascertain, her hull

The life-saving crews were hampered in their work by the fact that the Wells City continually rolled, at one moment drawing the line taut, and the next allowing it to sag until it would almost touch the waves. In this way almost every one who made the trip was for a moment or two under water. All, however, arrived on the beach safely, although much exhausted. fast as the rescued ones were brought ashore they were hurried to Life Saving Station No. 4 and supplied with dry clothes, and were made as comfortable as possible in the station.

Word was telegraphed immediately after the steamer came ashore to the office of the Merritt Wrecking Company, and one of their big wrecking steamers, with all the necessary lines aboard from Stapleton, S. I., summoned to the relief of the stranded steamer. The wrecker should reach the scene of the disaster before daylight, and work will at once be begun to pull the Wells City off, or at least to put out guy-anchors to hold

her in position. All day yesterday a strong, steady wind blew from the northeast, a dense and heavy fog enveloped the lower bay and the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey. The wind kicked up a nasty, choppy sea, which beat on the beach along the Jersey coast and threatened disaster to coast-wise craft. The vigilance of the life-saving crew the Jersey coast and threatened discaving crew wise craft. The vigilance of the life-saving crew was doubled, as the experienced eyes of the beach patrol recognized at once that yesterday was by far the most dangerous day for craft caught on a lee shore that has visited this part of the Atlantic in several months. With the exception of the schooner Roger Rury, which went ashore inside of Sandy Hook Point, no disaster was reported until to-night, when the stranding of the Wells City was reported.

to-night, when the stranding of the Wells City was reported.

The point at which the steamer is ashore is a dangerous one. The beach, which is composed of a thick, heavy sand, drops away gradually, and what is apparently a clear stretch of deep water is in reality but few inches deep.

The Wells City is a comparatively small steamer of 1,136 tons, and was built in England in 1860.

The screw steamer Wells City was built in 1890, at Bristol, England, by her owners, C. Hill & Sons. She has a registry of 1.136 tons. She is 261 feet long. her beam is 36 feet and she has a depth of 21 feet. She is schooner rigged. Her master is Captain Savage.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. A RAPID TRANSIT REPORT.

PLANS OF THE COMMISSION TO EXTEND

THE ELEVATED SYSTEM. AN ANSWER TO THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY

APPLICATION-NEW LINES, THIRD TRACKS ON EXISTING STRUCTURES AND A SPEED OF THIRTY-FIVE MILES

AN HOUR PROPOSED. The Rapid Transit Commission rose from its apparent state of coma vesterday and took a decisive step toward rapid transit, the goal that it has been trying to reach for two years. The decision of the commissioners was reached at a weekly meeting held at the house of William. Steinway, president of the commission, yesterday No one except the commission themselves knew that the meeting was to be held. In fact, it was generally believed that the meeting at Mr. Steinway's house would not be held before Tuesday, and many persons who had closely observed the movements of the commissioners did not believe that they would be able to rouse

themselves so soon. One reason for believing that the meeting would not be held before Tuesday was that the Manhattan directors had not sent to the commission any modifications of their proposition made on January 19. Eugene L. Bushe, secretary of the commission, made an appointment on Friday morning for the meeting yesterday. Every member of the commission was at the meeting, which was

an executive session, and was called to order by Mr. Steinway, who had recovered from his illness sufficiently to be able to sit up. As soon as the meeting was called to order resolutions in answer to the application made to the commission on January 19 by the Manhattan Railway Comrany for terminal and other facilities and extensions of its lines, were read and unanimously adopted. This resolution is the plan of the commission for rapid transit. It disapproves the Manhattan's application for the extensions through Greenwich-ave., Canal and Centre sts. Forty-second-st., Fifty-third-st., and through Onehundred-and-forty-ninth-st., Lenox-ave. and Onehundred-and-twenty-eighth-st, to Third-ave. approves the extensions asked for through Onehundred-and-twenty-ninth-st, and One-hundredand seventy-seventh-st., and also approves the application for additional tracks in the Bowery and Third-ave., on the Second-ave. line from Chatham Square and on the Ninth-ave, line. The resolution also approves the application for the use of independent motors to be operated by steam, electricity or compressed air.

Posides these approvals and disapprovals, the resolutions contain several important and un-looked for requirements, among which are a third line along Park Row from Chatham Square to Tryon Row; two tracks through Catharine-st., or Oliver-st., or through private property between those streets, diverging from the present structure at Division-st, and Park Row, to South-st. The company must also acquire additional terminal facilities at its present City Hall terminus; must construct a line with two tracks through Greenwich-ave., Eighth-ave. and Fourteenth-st., from the Sixth Avenue line to the Ninth Avenue line, and must acquire increased terminal facilities at or near One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. and at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. The structures supporting additional tracks and all new structures must be made strong enough to permit the running of trains at the rate of thirtyfive miles an hour. Express stations at certain points are also required. The tracks and switches at South Ferry must be so arranged as to run trains continuously between the East and West Side lines, and no more than 5 cents fare shall be charged for a continuous ride thereon. All these improvements and additions are to be completed in two years from the date of the consent of the municipal authorities and property-owners, and the plans and specifications must be submitted to the commission on or before May 1.

The resolutions in full are as follows: the lines of the Manhattan Railway Company submitted by that company and bearing date January 19, 1898, Resolved, That this Board determines in respect to

Second-The extension through Greenwich-ave., Seventh ave., Etpadway, the Boulevard and Eleventh-ave., &

Fort George is not approved. Third—The extension from South Fifth-ave., along Cannist. and Centre-st. to Tryon Row, is not approved. Fourth—The extension from West Broadway along Canal-st. and Watts-st. to West-st., is not approved. Fifth—The extension through Forty-second-st. from Sixth-ave. to Fourth-ave., is not approved. Sixth—The extension from Ninth-ave. along Fifty-third-stream.

st. to Tenth-ave., and along Tenth-ave. to the Boulevar

is not approved.

Seventh—The extension from Eighth-ave, along One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st., Lenox-ave, and One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st. to Third-ave., is not approved.

and twenty-eighth-st. to Third-ave., is not approved.

That as a substitute therefor this commission hereby approves of an extension with two tracks through One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., from Third-ave. to Eighth-ave., and such modification of the extension applied for by the said company is to be accepted by them as a condition of the grant of all privileges, facilities and extensions hereby approved.

Fighth-The application for an extension with two tracks, from One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-st, through tracks, from One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-st, through Third-ave., Fordham-ave., Klingsbridge Road and College-there-ave., Fordham-ave., Klingsbridge Road and Harlem Railroad

lege, is hereby approved.

Ninth-The application for authority to lay a third
track along the Third-ave, from the Bowerg to Onehundred-and-twenty-ninth-at, and the application for authority to lay two additional tracks through and along the Bowery, from Chatham Square to Third-ave. is hereby approved.

One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., is hereby approved. Eleventh-The application for authority to lay a track on the Ninth-ave. from Four-eenth-st. to Ohundred-and-tenth-st., thence along One-hundred-and-ten st. and Eighth-ave, to the south shore of the Harlem River, is approved, upon the condition that the said company shall also lay and construct a third track from Fourteenthan along Night ave.

pany shall also my and consumers, and Greenwich-st. to Fourteenth-st. along Ninth-ave, and Greenwich-st. to Battery Place; such additional third track is to be constructed by said company as a condition of the grant of all privileges, facilities and extensions hereby approved.

Twelfth-The application for authority to use inde-

Resolved, That in addition to the facilities and extensions above approved this Commission hereby required as a condition of all grants to said Manhattan Railway

struct and operate the following inclinies, extensions and additions to its present line of railway: First—A third track over and along Park Row from Chatham Square to Tryon Row.
Second—The construction and operation of a line with two tracks diverging from the present structure in Division-st. and Park Row, at or near Catherine-st, thence running along either Catherine-st. or Oliver-st., or

through private property between the two, to South-st. thence along South-st. to Coentles Slip; and thence by the

near Whitehall-st.

Third-The construction and operation of a line with
two tracks on or along Greenwich-ave. Eighth-ave. and
Fourteenth-st. from its tracks along Sixth-ave. to its

Fourteenth-st. from its
tracks along Ninth-ave.
Fourth-The construction and operation of a third track,
or aiding with switches in Sixth-ave., from Eighth to Thisteenth st., so that southbound trains may be stopped at
that point and sent back.
Fifth-That said company shall acquire increased tenfifth-That said company shall acquire increased tenthird.